Resolved, That one of the strongest marks of

the darkness of the latter was rendered more a

pect that this church will be again revived, and will become "fair as the Sun, clear as the Moon, and terrible as an army with banners?" I antici-

these animals, that wheel carriages begin to take

the place of the backs of animals. But still there

to that elevation seems there at a fix his at endearingly upon their hearts, and to the great essential of their being,—sons on earth which are most imbued pirit of heaven, are distinguished for usness and the nearness with which his must be revealed. I appeal to some world has receded, and "whether in world has receded, and "whether in or out of the body you could not tell," lear vision on the eye of your soul has he face of your Redeemer. And agains sons of trial and affliction, when the of earthly hopes fixed the grieved Spir-ark of its eternal refuge, and, reminded

use so low that there was no other remedy, there esser extended his helping hand, and to his own cross the sentence of our doom, can fathom that sovereign justice which by the angels who left their first estate, and brought back the worst of rebets to the one of the best of sons. Oh! study it and the store-of the past its analogies, and let philosopretend to prop up with her theories this as it is in Jesus—it stands out alone in all grand, solitary, sublime, baffling all re-putting speculation to the blush, and leav-he inquirer nothing but the simple unex-concession: "Here mercy and justice et together, righteousness and peace have ed each other." At the cross of Christ, ad intellect of man casts off its arrogance, is for the write of a child. Here intellisoud intellect of man casts off its arrogance, asks for the spirit of a child. Here intellices more elevated than ours stand abashed as ponder this production of the infinite intellof Jehovah. And, my brethren, what dignity honor will belong to us, when we stand that the bood-bought band, and remember that blood-bought band, and remember great work, which extorts the homage, exhausts the study of all worlds, was and executed for us. To the eyes of all and executed for us. To the eyes of all res we shall stand forth, as the monuments ite grace, and the images of our Redeem-

ere is another position than that of hondignity which we shall occupy, yet no less My friends, when we feel deeply indebted llow-being for some benefit conferred, how our enjoyment enhanced even by the conscious-ess of unfulfilled obligation. We are so consti-ded that the pleasures of sympathetic gratitude

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1842.

RELIGIOUS.

IST IN HIS RELATION TO THE SAINTS.

IST IN HIS RELATION TO THE SAINTS.

Ist the great central attraction of heaven, the state of the client of the epistle to the Hebrews enters elaborate comparison, between him and free delight, as when it peers not of the epistle to the Hebrews enters elaborate comparison, between him and the sail faction and the sail faction and the sail state that an ever repay. How we delaborate comparison, between him and the sail faction and the sail faction and the sail that the sail state that the sail that the sail state that the sail that the te, "Let all the angels of God worship not only is he superior to angels, and the lear homage; he is himself God. Mysteries—God and not God! And not imself Jehovah, but Jehovah descende throne of his deep invisible abstractiveling himself with peculiar beauty. The eye that is fixed upon his loves no other light. The soul that dwells The eye that is fixed upon his loven outer light. The soul that dwells adow of his mercy-seat can demand alidion. And if there be distinction in the property of the property

It should be an interesting occupation to fe-

ready to ascribe them too much to the onward progress of society, irrespective of religious influences. But if we turn our eyes from Christendom to those heathen lands, where the benign influences of the gospel are only beginning to be felt, we may not unfrequently receive lessons full of meaning, and the effect of which, should be, to stimulate those of our sex, who have "named the name of Christ," to "depart from all iniquity," and to consecrate thomselves beds can be described. and to consecrate themselves body and soul to Him, who has loved them and has purchased them

it is all I have, and it is to help in the cause of Christ. But you are old, and infirm, and poor.
'Yes, but I love Christ, and this is very little.'
Surely, I thought, here in the midst of poverty and decrepitude, is a converted heathen, exercising the enlightened faith, which works by love, purithe enlightened faith, which works by love, purifies the heart, and overcomes the world. For days I could not cease reflecting on the expression, 'this is to help the cause of Christ.'—When I thought of the withered hand, and wrinkled face of her who gave it, that rupee was magnified a thousand times beyond its real value."

[Western Epis. Obs.

[Communicated for the Congregational Journal.] BOLTON, Mass. April 9th, 1842. Finding myself here for a short time, I embrace a leisure hour to acquaint you with the prospects of evengelical religion in this region.

of evengelical religion in this region.

Twelve years ago, only a dozen persons could
be found in the four towns of Bolton, Lancaster,
Stow, and sterling, who held evangelical sentiments, and were willing to unite in forming a
society. Even these were not all professors of a church edifice in a situation which would best

France, unsold, and waiting for some chenge in the market. Until then neither Mr. Wilder nor his friends will be able to say where he stands.—
There are many in this region, who would gladly defame the friends of evangelical religion, and therefore it is the part of both justice and kindness to be slow in helicips to the heavent greater which to be slow in believing the thousand reports which are circulated respecting them.

REVIVAL IN BRIDGETON, N. J. Letter from the Rev. William A. Mandell, Pastor the Second Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton BRIDGETON, MAY 2d, 1842.

A. J. Bridgetos, May 2d, 1842.

To the Editors of the Christian Observer:

Permit me to communicate what God has been doing for the Second Presbyterian Church in this town, for the last few months, during which time it has been my privilege to labor here. I came to Bridgeton in November last, as a supply for the winter. The church was then united and harmonious in all their efforts to do good, but there was nothing marked in the religious feeling among its members, yet there was a willingness on the part of all to do their duty. After laboring some six or eight weeks, I felt in a ter laboring some six or eight weeks, I felt in a

whether is the second programmed and the problem of the control of On the second Sabbath morning in January I told one of the elders I felt confident that God was about to pour out his Spirit upon us, and that I wished to know whether the brethren were

other was there, as the house was full. The wife arose to go into the inquiry meeting at the close of the sermon; the husband, thinking she was going home, arose and followed her out, but seeing the turn into the room where inquirers met, he was offended, and went immediately home, out of the sermon of the se was offended, and went immediately home, out of themer in less than the went to church with his wife, was awakened, went into the inquiry meeting there submitted his heart to Christ, and is now decided Christian, has established family prayer, and is a devoted follower of Jesus. I might nultiply peculiar cases of conversion, but suffice it to work the God heavength a workful work in this. decided Christian, has established family prayer, and is a devoted follower of Jesus. I might nultiply peculiar cases of conversion, but suffice it to say that God has wrought a powerful work in this say that God has wrought a powerful work in this church, and indications of the presence of his Spirit are still among us.

REVIVAL IN SALEM, OHIO.

Church commenced a protracted meeting in Sa-lem, March 13th, and continued the meetings evey day and night for more than four weeks. Conference meeting in the morning, preaching at night. Although their standard of vital piety was quite as elevated as in the churches generally, yet the Christians of Salem found that they had been following the Saviour "afar off," and had broken their covenant vows. By faithful preaching the same of the sa

Church, next rose, and addressed the audience in broken English, as follows:
Blessed is that people whose God is the Lord! Your country is blessed of the Lord. I have been to Washington and visited the President. He is a gentleman. There is no crown on his head.

He sits in a chair. He has no sword by his side. He wears no robe. He has no soldiers to guard him. When I entered where he was, he rose and shook hands with me. But no man can stand before our king. When the King rides abroad, the people must fail down to him. Our King robs the people of every thing to buy jewels and diamonds to put in his crown. Your people are governed by justice, and righteousness, and mercy, and peace. Our King is the law. We are ruled by violence and sword and blood. The Bible has made the great difference in your country. Your people can all have the Bible. You have sent us the Bible, and missionaries. The Lord will reward you for it. We need more schools and Bibles. We hope in God, by the blessing of his word, we soon shall be able to send the Bible to others. In your country, there should he more love among Christians. We all have one Bible, and one God and Father of all.

The Bishop was followed by the Rev. W. Adams of New York, who delivered the couplud-AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The anniversary of the American Board was held at the Tabernacle, New York, on Friday morning, May 13, at half past 10. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq. in the chair.

A statement of the operations of the Board during the last year was read by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, one of the Corresponding Secretaries.

The following resolution was then offered by the Rev. E. Carmon of Geneva, N. Y.

Resolved, That the people of God should view the work of Foreign Missions as their privilege—and should be glad for the liberty he gives them to prosecute it. Rev. Mr. Hutton of New York, proposed the

The Bishop was followed by the Rev. W. Adams of New York, who delivered the conclud-

Hesolved, That one of the strongest marks of Christ's love to his redeemed Church, is the commission, "Go preach my Gospel."

The Rev. Mr. Perkins, misssinary to the Nestorians of Persia, made an address, of which the following is an abstract.

About eight years since, I reached my field of labor among the Nestorians—a field that might then have been represented by the affecting emblems of Ezekicl's vision, a great valley of dry Adams of New York, who delivered the concluding address.

The receipts for the Board of Foreign Missions for the last nine months have been \$254.389, being an excess of \$71,768 over those of the same time in the previous year. During the whole year, \$303,510 have been received—a gain on the year the first of \$17,652. During the sect 24 mission. before of \$47,053. During the year, 24 mission then have been represented by the affecting em-blems of Ezekiel's vision, a great valley of dry bones. My feelings, probably, were not much unlike those of the mourning prophet. As I sur-veyed the natural beauties of the country of Oo-roomiah with its pure Persian sky, presenting an aspect of loveliness unequalled elsewhere in the world—and then looked upon man there, with his noble form, contrasting with his moral condition, perior of \$47,055. During the Year, 24 missionaries have gone out to different stations. Ten missionaries have died during the year—twelve have been released, and fifteen have received appointments. The whole number under the American Board is 140, with 248 assistants and 145 native missionaries, who are supported by the Board.

[Journal of Commerce.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.-A person who A DASDIAGO S APPLIANT—A person was uspected that a minister of his acquaintance, was not truly a Calvinist, went to him and said, "Sir am told that you are against the perseverance of esaints," "Not I indeed," answered he, "it is he perseverance of sinners that I oppose." "But

van is being developed. I refer to the increase of steam power. This is exerting a tremendous influence in lessening the distance between Europe and America, and the ports of the Black Sea. A general diffusion of light is the consequence. But a short time ago, and those mountains were deemed so inaccessible, as not to be attempted by carenabled to carry into execution, its philanthropic

enabled to carry into execution, its philanthropic and benevolent purposes.

The influence of the colonies in suppressing the the slave-trade is also of great importance. Indeed I see not how this horrid traffic is ever to be destroyed except by such means as this Society are now using. The course pursued by Great Britain, while it is worthy of all praise, is far from being an effectual worthy for a parting, an end to being an effectual method for putting an end to the traffic. For notwithstanding all that has been done by this and other nations, there are now an-nually exported from Africa about five hundred thousand slaves, and the means used to suppress the hellish business, have only driven the slavers to the piace of the backs of animals. But still there is some vicious influence which always accompanies civilization. An instance is related by a traveller, of children being found in Turkey playing cards. New England run is the only article the U. States ever sent to the Mohamedans in greater excesses of cruelty towards the miserabi victims of their cupidity. From their hability to seizure, they have accommodated their vessels to rapid sailing, and crowded their slaves into small-er apartments, and rendered their condition far more uncomfortable than it formerly was. Now if instead of ships of war, which at best, can capa church edifice in a situation which would best accommodate these several places, on one of the accommodate these several places, on one of the accommodate these several places, on one of the sacrommodate these several places, on one of the many tessels that are constant-been following the Saviour "afar off," and had been following the saviour of the missionaries something else as comparious, been missionaries something else as comparious, blessings than curses. Will not New York the missionaries something else as comparious, blessings than curses. Will not make missionaries something else as comparious, blessings than curses. Will not make missionaries something else as comparious, blessings than curses. Will not missionaries something else as comparious, blessings than curses. Will not missionaries something else as comparious, blessings than curses. Will not now follow the missionaries something else as comparious, blessing something else as if instead of ships of war, which at best, can cap-ture but few of the many vessels that are constant-ly running in and out of the ports along the coast, an impassable barrier would be thrown up, which the slaver could not cross. At Liberia, where for-merly there were slave marts, now churches are

WHOLE NO. 1377.

Anniversaries in Boston. MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Abstract of the Forty-third Annual Report. ared for the Boston Recorder.]

[Prepared for the Boston Recorder.]
SUMMARY OF RESULTS.
Seventy-five churches have been under the Society's patronage during some portion of the year.
Seven of these have received only the unexpended balance of appropriations made the year pre-ceding, and are no longer dependent on the hand of charity. In nearly all these cases there is rea-son to believe that they will "go from strength to strength," never more sustaining any other rela-tion to the Massachusetts Missionary Society than that of conditions in the heavesday work of than that of coadjutors in the benevolent work o

strengthening others.

Fifty-three of the churches are under the care of pastors; the remaining 22 are statedly supplied, though not in every instance by the continuous labors of the same man. Only three pastors have been dismissed, and

only three pastors have been dismissed, and nine have been settled; showing that the pastoral office is more permanent in these missionary fields than any where else in the State—a fact extremethan any where else in the State—a lact extremely gratifying to your Committee, as indicating that they have not strove in vain against the ruinous practice of changing the ministry for every trifling cause, and, as is often the fact, for no cause at all.

In these churches there are 4,730 members.—
The additions reported during the year are 482.

The additions reported during the year are 482. Of this number, 353 were admitted by profession; the rest, on recommendation from other churches. The 75 congregations to which your missionaries have preached, are gathered out of 3,000 different families; so that not less than 15,000 souls have been under their spiritual watch—supposing 5 persons in a family, which is the usual estimate. The average attendance on public worship in the aggregate has been little short of 10,000.

The Sabbath schools and Bible classes connected with these congregations, furnish instruction to nearly 7,000 pupils; and in no circumstances does this important agency develope its power more fully than in repairing a moral waste, or strengthening an infant church.

The religious aspect of the congregations was the rest, on recommendation from other churches.

or strengthering an infant courch.

The religious aspect of the congregations was never more cheering than at the present moment. When the statistical reports came to hand in April, there was a work of grace reported at 27 stations, and the appearance of a coming revival in nearly as many more. The number of hopeful conversions at that time was over 400, and the Lord was adding to the number daily. In four instances sions at that time was over 400, and the Lord was adding to the number daily. In four instances the church has been more than doubled by recent additions. In most instances the fruits of these revivals had not been gathered into the church when the reports were made.

The cause of temperance has made unparallelled progress. Almost every missionary in his report speaks of "a new impulse"—" large accessions"—" reformed inebriates." In the several communities where they labor, the temperance societies

these are new societies, organized on the plan of total abstinence from every intoxicating drink, and when reported were increasing in numbers every

finished and dedicated in the course of the year. Four other places of worship are now under contract. Several parishes have freed themselves

liberality." The collections in sixty-one congregations have amounted to \$4.108 13; which is an advance of more than a thousand dollars on the sum reported last year, and equal to about one-half the amount which these sixty-one churches received from your treasury. Of their donations, \$4.117 went to sustain Home Missions. More than double this sum was given to the American Board. The remainder was distributed among the other leading objects of benevolence. Fountains breaking forth in such deserts will never dry up.

In view of these results—and these are only some of the more visible—the Executive Committee cannot but congratulate the patrons of this

mittee cannot but congratulate the patrons of this Society, as workers together with God in blessing his church and saving the world.

FUNDS.

The income from all sources during the year, is \$13,196,52, which, with a balance on hand of \$4,463,97 at the beginning of the year, amounts to \$17,666,49. The expenditures have been, \$9,579,63, appropriated in supplying the needy in this State, and \$5,006,77 paid into the treasury of the American Home Missionary Society to assist in supplying the destitute in other parts of the land. In addition to this last named sum, \$9,330,05, in the form of donations, collections, and legacies, have gone from different parts of the State directly to that Society without passing through your

The noiseless step, with which the Massachusetts Missionary Society pursues its course from year to year, is not fitted to impress the public Evangelical concens in Massachusents, embracing nine or ten thousand members, should be suddenly blotted out, and so many fountains of Christian charity and moral influence dried up, the loss would seem irreparable—the ways of Zion would mourn, the world would feel the stroke. And yet there are so many churches, emstroke. And yet there are so many neutrines, em-bracing so many members and putting forth such influences, on the field which the Society, has cul-tivated within the bounds of this State. A large proportion of them would have had no existence, and none of them their present power, had not relief been extended in a time of need. Not a few of them have risen to such stature and strength, that the fact of their missionary origin is generally forgotten, and excites surprise when announced. The course of this Society, like that of the quiet streamlet, is indicated, not by the noise of its impetuous motion, but by the strip of deeper green that it pencils on the landscape; and oftentimes, like that streamlet, is half concealod from view by the exuberance of its own crea but "the kingdom of God cometh not with observation."

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. As condjutors of that Society, the members of this have cause for increasing joy in the brightening smiles of heaven on the work of their hands. The number of laborers that have been sustained by their funds the past year is larger than the Society has ever before sustained, on the American field, in any one year since its organization; and, what is still better, a greater proportion of them have labored "in our new States and territories—in the infant communities of our frontier settlements; where the foundations of Christian institutions are to be laid speedly, if laid at all." It cannot but be matter of rational satisfaction to

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Roston, 16, Feb. 25.

TERMAN.

BOSTON RECORDER.

the patrons of the Massachusetts Missionary Society to know, that in replenishing its treasury, they are not only "strengthening the things that remain" around their own cherished home, but are also contributing to sustain 791 laborers ip 987 missionary fields, scattered over all the destitute parts of the land, and whose faithful labors God is following with unwonted tokens of his tute parts of the land, and whose instant above a God is following with unwonted tokens of his presence and power. To be auxiliary to such an enterprise, in the production of such results as are recorded in the recent report of the American Home Missionary Society, is to stand on privilegation. It is to put in motion a train of ences that shall reach the uttermost parts of the ness, and the solitary place, shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." Every dollar thus expended is money put at interest for all other objects of Christian

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1842.

ANNIVERSARIES IN PARIS.

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1842. Society for the Promotion of Christian Morals. To-day, at noon the first of the Societies whi

ir annual meetings this week, convened in the Hall of the Academy of the Fine Arts. It is called the Society for the promotion of Christian Morals—la Societe de la Morale Chretienne.

This Society was formed twenty-one years ag Its founder was the late excellent Duke de Roche foucauld, a wealthy and amiable nobleman, of ar ancient and honorable family, who, in a time wher such virtues was little likely to be esteemed, devot ed his life, his talents, his wealth, to doing good -to relieving the wants and the sufferings of the poor, of the sick, of the unfortunate and the miser

The title of this Society gives but an inadequate idea of its true character and its objects. It is not simply to promote morality, in the common ceptation of that word. Its object is far wider in its compass. It seeks to promote the best inter ests of humanity in the entire. To reclaim the er ring, to console the miserable, to protect the feeble guide the young,-these are but a part of its great mission. It seeks still more ; it aims at making all classes of society understand their true in terests, as well the rich as the poor, as well th

This noble Society was organized on the 20th of December, 1821,-nt a period when France was under the government of the older branch of the Bourbons, or rather under the dominion of the Jesuits, and the fawning and worthless admirers of despotic power. It was a time when emphatical ly wicked men were exalted, and the righteous were spised and down-trodden. But the great me who took hold of the noble work of endeavoring to correct the evils which existed in the moral state of the nation, were not to be easily discouraged or intimidated. They went to work with the fact fully ascertained, that their mission as an Association, was not one which the Government was likely to regard with favor. But they entered upon the ork with hearts interested in it, and therefore they halted not in the day of trial.

With the Duke de Rochefoucauld, there stood up for this noble object and associated themselves in ciety, some of the first men of that day Most of them remain until now; but not a few have been called away from this world. Of th who still live, and who are members of this Society. I would mention the Duc de Broglie, M. Guiz Lamartine, M. Villenane, George La Favette, Abbe Lamennais, several of the Protestant past M. H. Lutheoth, and the Marquis de Rochefoucauld (the son of the founder of the Society, and at pres ent, the titulary President of the Society.) Among those who have died, I would signalize the found er himself, General La Fayette, General Foy, Casimir Perier, Benjamin Constant, Baron Augustus-de Stael, Dr. Spurzheim, Pastors Goepp and Goulier, and Lloronte, the distinguished author of the History of the Inquisition in Spain. Among the men who originated the Society, I must also place our countryman, Mr. Wilder, who was at the epoch a merchant in Paris, and active in the pro-

notion of every good thing. Soon after the Society was formed, various Com mittees were organized, for special objects, some of which were temporary, and others permanent. Among the latter, were those on the Suppression of the Slave Trade; On Prisons; On Orphans; On Moral Amelioration ; On Beneficence ; Among the former were those on Gaming and Lotteries; On the Poles and Greeks. Last year a new Committee was formed, called the Committee of Peace.

lought to add that Ladies are not only member of this Society, but several of distinguished rank and character are members of the Committ This is especially true of the Committees of Beneficence and of Orphans. In looking after poor chi dren and youth, in recovering unfortunate females. and many other benevolent efforts, none are more efficient than these noble women, those " helpers" in the blessed cause of the Society.

Since the commencement of the Society, more than six hundred persons have belonged to it, who tributed \$500 to the American Bible Society, tomay be said to be the elite of that truest nobility, the nobility of goodness, of benevolence, of beneficence. Many of these were Roman Catholics some devoutly and rigidly such; others nominally attached to that church. Whilst many have been Protestants, and not a few devoted Christians. It is pleasant to see good men of both denomina-tions thus working together. The Roman Cathoas the Marquis de Rochefoucauld, the Duke de Broglie, the Duchess de Montebello, and others whom

I might name who are still members of this Society. The Society has published a Monthly Journal almost from the year in which it was organized, the religious and benevolent class, have contribu-(Augustus,) Lutteroth, etc. etc. Besidesthis, the reports of the various Committees are now voluminous. In every way, it has contributed to lay before the tion on many important subjects. The influence vast, and continues to be such until this day.

country has entered upon the course which it is The resolution was seconded by Rev. N. Adams, now pursuing, to effect the amelioration of the treatment of the imprisoned and the convicts. It has contributed powerfully to the Abolition of the Slave trade. It induced the Government to abolish Gamproposing the following resolution: ing Houses, and Loiteries, and to take new measures, in relation to Foundlings. It has done much in relation to Foundlings. It has done much forts in behalf of the Slazes in the Colonies, and to abolish Slavery, will ere long by successful.

umes to be published, on important subjects, by offering Prizes. For instance, it was a prize offe ed by this Society, which led Mr. Vinet to write his famous Essay on Religious Liberty, or rather the Liberty of Religious Worship, which it is to be hoped, the world will at length be permitted to On no less than seventeen different subjects has the Society decreed prizes; in many cases two and three prizes were awarded for the best Essays on the same subject. Some of these subjects were The Slave-Trade, Gambling, Lotteries, Capital Pun ishment, Doctrines of the St. Simonians, Liberty of Public Instruction, Religious Liberty, Means of Am liorating the condition of the Laboring classes, Means of Ameliorating the condition of the Blind, Neces sity of Religious convictions (or belief,) and Usury. It will be seen from the preceding statements th the Society extends its influence over a great circle of important objects, and that it has been the nstrument of great good to France.

The anniversaries of late years have not been s vell attended as those of former times, when Guizot, Benjamin Constant, Casimir Perier, Lamartine and other great men attended and took part in them At present, the most of the distinguished men wh ong to the Society, are too much engrossed in public duties, to be permitted to attend. This is o at this moment with M. M. Guizot, Lamartine the Dellerrerts, and others. Nevertheless, the An nual meeting of to-day was one of much interest There was indeed, no great orator to harangue the assembly; but there was what was far better, a se ries of most able Reports from the Chairmen o

the several Committees on various subjects. The meeting was opened by a short and sensible ddress from the ordinary resident of the Society, the Marquis de Rochefoucauld. The protocol of Compte rendu, of the Society's proceedings during the last year, was read by the General Secretary of the Society, M. Appert M. Carnot, (an advocate, and son of the distinguished Minister of that name,) read a report on Military Virtue, or rather the civil duties of a soldier, and announced the prizes which had been decreed to writers on this subject. M. Henri Lutheroth read an able Report on the Contest for the prize of 4,000 francs which the Society had offered for the best work for youth. On The Manifestation of the wisdom and goodness of God in the works of nature which are most familiar to the observation of all persons-an interesting subject. The prize was divided. The two successful competitors, were Madame A. Eugenie Niboyet, (who has obtained several prizes,) and Dr. Holland-both Protestants. Their works will be published, and I hope soon. An interesting Report was read by Mr. Villenave, Sen. on the contest for the prize of fered a year ago, for the best Essay on the crils of war, and the means of maintaining General Peace. The Report on the Beneficient labors of the Society, was prepared by Madame Niboyet, but read by a young lawyer. Chamber of Deputies, read the Report of the Com. States-has been in operation the longest-vet, in mittee on Prisons. It was an interesting one. That Committee is charged with the defence of the poor accused, who need an advocate. Last year

ore than eight hundred persons were defended by it phans, was read by a young lawyer. After this, premiums were awarded to many of the orphans, under the care of the Society, who came forward one after another, to receive the books and other rewards of diligence and good conduct, which were presented to them by the hand of the venerable and excellent President. The sight was an interesting one, and such as no good man could contemplate

I know not when I ever left a place with a heart re disposed to thank God for the charities which His blessed Gospel inspires and causes to cultivate, than I did the hall in which this noble Society held its meeting to-day. May this Institution long flourish, and prove a blessing to France, and through France to the world. This was my heart's desire and prayer, as I left the scene; and I doubt not it will be yours when you read this simple notice of R. B.

Anniversaries in Boston. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this Society was held in the Central Church, Winter Street, on Monday afteron, at 4 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Pierce in the chair.

Dr. Pierce remarked that this was the third Society of the kind that had been formed in the United States. It was formed in July, 1809. This was its 33d anniversary. It was incorporated in 1810, with 107 members, 62 of whom are deceased. It has lost 1 President, 2 Vice Presidents, 1 Recording Secretary, and two Corresponding Secretaries by death. It has made 20 annual collections,

amounting in all to \$3,890.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Mr. Blagden read the annual report; from which it appears that the Society has distributed 1948 Bibles and 765 Testaments, during the yearsome to poor and destitute foreigners landing on our shores, some to seamen, many to Sabbath Schools, and to the poor and destitute of our own and other New England States, and in connection with the city missions. The Society has also con-

wards printing the New Testament for the blind. CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL, Esq. moved a reson to the effect that, while we recognize the fact the Word of God, because of its influence upon human destinies in the life to come, it also has a strong laim upon our sympathies on account of the blessings it confers upon the life that now is lic world does not present finer specimens of lib-erality of sentiment than is exhibited by such men ed address, in which, he maintained that the great ed address, in which, he maintained that the great doctrine of one God, taught in the Bible, lies at the the infidels of France, with all their learning and refinement, had failed in establishing human liberty, becaue destitute of this idea; and that the anwhich now forms many volumes. It is filled with cient Republics, also, had failed from the same interesting details. Many of the best writers, among cause, and the Republics of South America, because destitute of the Bible. He showed likewise ted to its columns. One finds pieces in it written that the magna charta of England owed its exisby Guizot, Lamartine, Lamennais, Broglie, De Stael tence to the influence of the Bible; that the Bible was the basis of the free institutions established by our Puritan ancestors, and which prepared the way for the establishment of American Independence public mind of France, a vast amount of informa- The Bible, also, was the great means of civilization. He pointed to its influence, in leading to the which these publications have exerted has been erection of hospitals for the sick, and other beneficient institutions, none of which were in existence, There is no doubt that it has been owing to the till Christianity became the predominant religion of labors of this Society, that the Government of this the Roman empire, under Constantine the Great. | 000 tract pages. The auxiliary power of the press

> and passed. Rev. Mr. Blagden read a letter from Rev. S. K.

word, but the minds of a majority of this audience, would be somewhat shocked, if, in the present tate of opinions respecting the Bible, nothing should be said on such a resolution as this. It had come to this, that our chart and compass must be made up of mingled lines, or thrown overboard. As one hat professed to preach the word of God, he could not consent to take for his standard Tradition on he one side, or any new modelled poetry on the other. He would not have Puscuism on one side, hoped when he or Parkerism on the other. He and return to the law or medicine. He could not oreach to people, when they could say their inspiation was as good as that which he preached. The more he studied the Bible, the more he was con-vinced of its verbal inspiration. He had recently aken special notice of the stress which Christ and his apostles, in quoting Scripture lay upon paricular words-making their arguments often turn on a single word in a quotation

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Lowell, and

Rev. Sylvester Holmes, offered a resolution is substance, that the Bible, being a book for the whole world, no friend of God or man should rest from his efforts, till all men are furnished with this indispensable good. This resolution he supported with an interesting address. The Bible, he said, was necessary, at this time, in order to settle opinion, among those who claim the name of Chrisians. He said the Bible and Psalm book and New England primer used to constitute nearly the whole family library; and then the Bible was read. But now, it was thrown into the back ground. He mmended the ladies for their taste in piling up their centre tables with books, instead, as formerl

of filling their side boards with decanters of ru gin, brandy, and wine. But, he was sorry that, with a very few exceptions, the Bible was not there He spoke of the destitution of Bibles in this country; which, he said, if we make no distinction on account of color, as we ought not, the number of families in the United States destitute of the Bible will not fall short of 400 000. He would give, he said, one or two specimens. In Monmouth County, N. J. the county seat of which was the scene of labor of the Tennants, one family out every six is destitute of the Bible. In one family, the Bible distributor inquired if they had a Bible, they had two good books in the house. On exam

gious sect in N. F. and the other a Greek Lexicor The agent gave her a Bible, she asked a neight to read it to her, and it was the means of her con version. She is now a member of the Baptist The Philadelphia Bible Society, (now the Pen sylvania B. S.) is the oldest one in the United

ne county of that state, the survey shows

than one family in six destitute of the Bible.

Mr. Simpson, one of the most devoted age the Society, attended a protracted meeting in Ken-The last Report, that of the Committee on Or. tucky, where were two ministers who had walke forty miles to attend the meeting. The better onrittur-I can't read a word-my text is don't know whether it is in the Bible or not, but I know it is the word of God." There were in that church forty members, some of whom had been nembers forty years, and had never seen a Rible He found only three Bibles among them; and it was with great difficulty he could persuade them to receive them, for fear there was some mischief concealed under it; for they could not understand how it was possible for any body to be benevolent enough to send him there to give them Bibles.

He said he went to see General Jackson on po ose to satisfy himself about his piety. He had eard that, while at Washington, he had spent his Subbath evenings in reading the Bible, with the por trait of his deceased wife lying on the table before him. Since he retired from public life, it has been believed he has become a devoted Christian. He Mr. H. said he did satisfy himself that he was a man truly fearing God, and on his way to heaven, trusting in the atoning blood of Jesus Christ. Mr. he is as a man and a statesman to the Bible. While travelling in company with him on a steamboat, he learned that he and his wife had read through the gospel of Luke together in their state room.

in gospet of Luke together in their state from.

That can wheat both for time and sternity just the wept, and we've toited, and what vonder, that the American Bible Society has retonder, that the American Bible Society has received the past year, from the sale of books, and "Too many "-Yes, one for a destitute world

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

This Society held its Fourteenth Anniversary on Monday, 3 o'clock P. M., at the Mariboro' Chapel, in this city. Rev. J. W. PARKER, of the Baptist Church in Cambridgeport, opened the meeting by prayer, and reading of the Scriptures.

The Report of the Directors, read by the Corresponding Secretary, gave a brief but encouraging view of the Society's operations and prospects So long accustomed to depend on Mr. Ladd for that it is a paramount duty of Christians to circulate | guidance and support, even its best friends feared the immediate effect of his death upon its prosperity; but, notwithstanding the shock which that event occasioned, and a variety of obstacles and discouragements, the Society was represented as more than usual progress during the More funds raised; more agents employed; vent considerably more publications circulated; various basis of equality in the rightsof man. He showed that agencies set at work for the cause, with the prospect of good results.

The receipts and expenditures were not exactly given; but the former were supposed to be somewhat less, and the latter more, than \$3,000. Four agents have been employed, three of them minisers of the gospel, and the other a Stationary General Agent in Boston. Much more than usual has been published; new tracts, new volumes, and 5000 copies of its periodical. The Society is suphave sent forth from its own press an amount of publications equal to 1,500,000 tract pages. The cause has been much indebted to the periodical press, both religious and secular, espi ly the former; and it was estimated, that the religious newspapers of the country had put in circu tion on the subject an aggregate of nearly 2,500,was illustrated at some length. Some of our ablest surnals had lent the cause their spontaneous aid. The Democratic Review, with a circulation wide as the whole country, had published several articles strongly in its favor, and some of our most influential political papers had become its advocates.

A variety of other auxiliary movements in this and other countries, were mentioned; and among others, it was stated, that no less than five journals

seat, and let the resoulution pass without saying a France and some neighboring nations, whereby the bounds of the Old Colony Association which an impression concerning this cause, at this their troops shall by mutual agreement, be withdrawn from constantly watching one another, and very powerfully. he employed on the public works: a measure som what resembling the proposed Congress of nations. The cause was represented as prosecuted abroad with increasing zeal and success.

It seems, that measures are in progress for a Ger eral Conference of the friends of peace from different countries in London. A biography of Mr. Ladd is expected ere long; and a monument to his memory has been erected by the Society over his should come to either, he should close the book, remains in Portsmouth, N. H., with this inscrip-

Blessed are the Peace makers ; for they shall be called

After the Report, S. E. Cours, Esq. the newly elected President of the Society, delivered an ad-dress of much ability, but too long for a full abstract. It began by presenting the real, single aim of the cause in distinction from a variety of topics somemes confounded with it, and then proceeded, as its main design, to state and answer a series of popilar objections to the object, principles and meas ures of the Society. The address will be given

The Society chose for the first speaker at its next nniversary, Hon. WILLIAM JAY of New York, and Rev. Dr. CHANNING of this city, as his substitute. It passed several resolves touching the interests of the cause, and among others, the following on a case of some notoriety, viz.

case or some notoriety, viz.

"Resolved, That we sympathize with the Rev.
Sylvester Jude in the persecution he has suffered in consequence of his late Discourse on the Moral Eetils of our Revolutionary War-and that, while we admire his courage in its delivery, we regard its great object, and its main positions, as correct and Christian."

BOSTON AUXILIARY EDUCATION SO-CIETY.

The Anniversary of this Society was held in Park St. Church on Monday evening, Hon. Wm. J. Hubbard in the Chair Prayer by Rev. Dr. Jenks. The annual report was read by Rev. N. Adams It gives a history of the origin of the Society, and statement of the present condition of the cause of Education, and concludes with the statement that be most intense. But a great deal had been done the Board have submitted to the parent Society, the question whether it is expedient to continue this separate organization.

Rev. EDWARD BETCHER, President of Illino College, moved a resolution, That the object of this Society has lost none of its importance—that the object is not gained—that the means employed are adequate to gain it-and that the exigence demands a more vigorous use of those means, till with a spirited address, in which he showed the neessity of the ministry, which it is the object of this Society to produce, and that that object is not attained. It was possible there might be supernumera

ries in Massachusetts,-he knew not-but there is West. There the harvest is truly great, and the laborers are few-few educated, well qualified men to rean the harvest. There were ministers enough with the atmost case-there were others, called Campbellites." They too, are numerous amentation, is all that is necessary to produce such ministers. But, when we look for men like the founders of New-England, there spreads out before us a vast field, where things are rushing with great energy to a crisis.

The speaker likewise showed that the means aployed by the Education Society, are adapted to the end to be attained; and concluded, by declarbring up this and other benevolent causes to the necessities of our country and the world, was a fresh baptism of the Holy Ghost, such as that experienced on the day of Pentecost, which should bring up Christians to a similar spirit of consecra-The resolution was seconded by Rev. Dr was admitted to the church by Rev. Dr. Edgar. Edwards, and passed; after which, the following original hymn was sung with great effect, by Mr ORIGINAL HYMN.-By WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

This earth, to the thorn and the bran row given,
Was meant to show flowers and fruitage for heaven;
Though failing in these, its not hopeless, O no!
Here grain for its Lord may abundantly grow; Uρ, Christian, who long in the furrow hast trod; Up convert, with all your fresh vigor for God; Up aged, up manhood, up youth at the call, Though you rally by thousands, there's labor for a Pray ye, therefore, the Master more laborers to send, Heaven's joy to begin, and Earth's sorrow to end.

> Rev. Mr. CHICKERING, of Portland, offered a resolution, declaring, in substance, that, having increased confidence in the great principle of the American Education Society, the objections of some and the indifference of others, demands of its friends renewed and persevering efforts in its behalf. Mr. C. proceeded at some length to state and refute the sual objections made against this cause, in the course of which, he read an extract of a letter from a highly respectable professor in one of our literary institutions, expressing undiminished and unshaken onfidence in the cause. It was a dark day, he said in conclusion, to many a noble Christian heart. when it was announced that the last appropriation was withheld.

Rev. Mr. KIRK followed. He said the resolution suggested one of those mysteries which lead Paul o cry out, "O the depths," &c. It is amazing that man negotiates between God and man, an more, that God calls some of the mightiest of his ambassadors out of the cabins of the poor, but still more, that these same men have to beg their bread from the doors of the rich, while preparing for this work. He thought those who objected to the Edcation Society, ought first to show us a better way He proceeded to enforce the subject, in a fervid at some length, and concluded with urging the duty of praying the Lord to send forth laborers into the harvest, and especially to pray for the young men preparing for the ministry. He thought neglect of this prayer was the great source of all the difficulties which the cause is encountering After singing the doxology, the benediction was

pronounced by Rev. Dr. Humphrey. TUESDAY MORNING PRAYER-MEETING Park St. vestry, was crowded to overflowing. The meeting was lively and refreshing. Some

has affected all the churches, and some of them

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this Society was held on at Park St. church. The Tuesday morning, neeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Aiken. The Treasurer's Report was read by Mr. Charles Cleaveland, who remarked, in concluding, that the Society were indebted to him about 900

An abstract of the annual report was given by the Secretary, Rev. Louis Dwight, in the course of which, he gave an account of Jacob Hodges, whose death has been noticed in the Recorder, and exhibited his prison Bible, which had just been re ceived from Canandaigua, Rev. Mr. Allen, Chaplain of the Asylum for the Insane at Worcester, in mov ing the acceptance of the Report, expressed his iews of its great excellence, at some length, and said that man, in time past, had overlooked the fact that the insane person was a man, and treated him as a brute. Yet, often reason, imagination, and all the sensibilities of the soul of the person are increased in power and rendered doubly acute. He is ever to be reasoned with, and treated as a man. He spoke, also, of the system of Prison discipline, which embraces constant selitary cor finement, as contrary to philosophy and con sense,-a system that would break down any man destroy both his mind and body. He could not think of the system but to abhor it.

He rose, he said, with more feeling of the depth of the subject than he had ever experienced before He rejoiced to add his testimony to what had been He bore witness, also, to the correctness of the statement of the last speaker, respecting the afluence of insanity in quickening the powers of the soul: to illustrate which, he alluded to the etters of Robert Hall to Sir James McIntosh, repecting his sufferings during a period of insanity, howing that the power of imagination and keenness of sensibility are increased a hundred fold in the insane; and therefore, the misery which hey suffer under harsh or unkind treatment must he said, though the influence of this Society to al-leviate their condition. He spoke of Howard and he said, though the influ Mrs. Fry, and their benevolent and self-denying labors in prisons and among the degraded, as wor thy of all imitation. He spoke also of what we an may do, in this cause, and of a lady he knew who every Sabbath day visited a certain jail which had been named in the report, to minister to its inmates. He urged the necessity of personal ef fort, in behalf of the classes of persons to be benefited by this Society, as the best means of calling ir feelings and enlisting their sympathies.

Rev. A. D. Eppy, of Newark, N. J. in allusio

man could do, said that one of these noble women who for eight years had regarded the jail as the pe culiar province of her labors, set out a few days age for Canandaigua, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Jacob Hodges-Mormonism transforms a man into a minister grave stone to tell of the grace of God to the poor legraded prisoner, and that stone will be a mone Disciples," "Christians" or "Christ-ians," or ment to this Society. Having been formerly pastor A of the church in Canandaigua, he could vouch for little spice of self-conceit, with the power of ar- the correctness of what was said in the report concerning him. Who was Jack Hodges? The son of a poor African in Pennsylvania-an outcastt friends-he grew up in ignorance, and shipped in a merchant vessel, where he was always the subject of sport and abuse. He followed the sea thirty years-always to use his own expressions, profanc, intemperate, bad. During the war, he was driven into New-York, by a British Mayflower out of its designed course, to a ship, and east on shore friendless. From New-York, he wandered without employment to Orange ounty. There lived an old man of 70 years, w in consequence of vexatious litigation with anoth-This exasperated the other family, so that they ditated his death. They seized upon Jack Hodges as a fit instrument for this work. They for a whole year to bring his mind to the point; but there was yet too much nobleness of and left in him to perpetrate such a deed. At last looking at the purpose of God towards a woman-the wife of one of the parties-hitherto a woman of unblemished character, and a professor of which, he concluded was so of religion, came to Jack, and proposed to him to execute the purpose of her husband. He asked, world. If this country is to be the ins Would it be right?" She answered, "Yes-for the hands of God in the renovation of the inless he is out of the way, my husband will be then this instrument must first be first ruined." Still he hesitated. At last, she resorted mighty work. It is the object of this Sorted to stimulus, under the influence of which, he con- fashion this instrument. He ented, and perpetrated the deed. He was arrested, the only conservative power was the spirit tried, and condemned to be executed, and his body gospel; and if our country is to be perman be given to the surgeons for dissection. But the only because it is to be an essential instru-Court recommended him to the mercy of the legis- of executing the purposes of God, in the ature, and his sentence was commuted for 21 years of the world. Our country is like the local imprisonment. He was first taken to the Manhatengine-if kept on the right track, it was tan prison, where he experienced nothing but stern instrument of great good to the world, but all justice, nothing of tenderness, and his heart still remained hard. But at length he was taken to Auhim by the hand, and treated him with kindness which won his heart. Next came the Chaplain. Here the speaker described the first interview he had with Jacob, along with Mr. Curtis, the Chaplain while he was in prison, which he said he should never forget. He said to Jacob, "It is a blessing that you ever came to this place." "I thank God," said Jacob, "I love every stone in this building." After having shown the sincerity of his reform: he was pardoned and released from prison; but he existence. It took great and holy men to do a would not leave the place till he was sure he had they did. acquired strength to resist temptation. He remained there about a year, and united with the Presbyterian church, after which, he went to Canandaigua. He resided for some time in the family of the of those mighty kingdoms of the East steward of the Theological Seminary, where he ac- ed down these rocks-chiseled cities? At quired the confidence of all the students. On one can travel over our own country, without ceasion, the daughter of the steward was in great of sadness as he treads over those in listress of mind. The students and others conversed with her, but she found no relief. At length, they proposed to call in Jacob; for every one had great confidence in his prayers. He came, and id to her, "Go and give your heart to Christ," and went out. He would not even pray with her, st he should give her false comfort.

At Canandaigua, his attendance upon religious ervice was uniform and regular; and his efforts | England, without being impressed, as he for the conversion of sinners, were remarkable. There was one family so degraded as to be considered past hope. Jacob set his eye on them, and Here, he broke out in an eloquent labored and prayed for them, till at length the fa- New-England, which thrilled every ther and mother, and three others of the family, became hopefully pious. Several other intere strating the fervor and depth of Jacob's piety, were also related by the speaker. (The readwill recollect an extract from the funeral sermon of Jacob Hodges, in the Recorder of April 29, which gives account of a period not embraced in grend-children must come back to het this sketch. There is also a more full account of him, which is to be published in the annual report

ing, such as he never had before. It was the ing out of the great idea of the gospel-mel reformatory principle. This Society calls at to do that for the degraded and the guilty. Jesus Christ has done for us.

Rev. Mr. Kirk, having never attended a p ing of this Society before, was not prepared pect so much humane and religious feelings meeting had called forth. He spoke of the ence of Christianity as compared by our Sa to leaven, and showed its effects in a condition of mankind; and especially in m the excessive rigors of justice. The C tem arms society with the power of self-degives power to law, but prescribes no specific of civil or ecclesiastical government. But, institutions are organized, the whole po-Christianity comes in to sustain them. The is not a no-government system. But, the principle in man, pushes justice too Christianity, while it secures more power softens the rigors of its execution; and it country, that, in this respect, it is showing it cacy. Here, it has changed the heart of owards the prisoner. He proceeded to d contrast between the old and new systems on discipline, in which this fact is most exhibited. Another point was the tende aim of the gospel to reclaim and recover That night-room of the old system, a scen pravity unrivalled, and a school of crime, is ip. The solitary night-room-the Bible bath School-the chaplain-these have wonderful changes. The social principal formerly was made to work out all man is now being sanctified. Kinds duced into the government of the priso sources of crime also, he said were being drie among which he placed in the foremowant of family government-subjecting will of the young to authority-desecra-Holy Sabbath-impurity-idleness-attend theatres. The influence of the gospel is wo like leaven, to dry up these and other source

He spoke, also, of the facts stated in the reespecting the treatment of the insane es and jails, as being such as ought to cause blush of shame to mantle every cheek in conclusion, he spoke of the great blessings which God had crowned the efforts of this S. by pouring out his Spirit, in answer to pr the conversion of many souls in our pr

Mr. Eddy made a request that the Sec night visit New-Jersey, and pledged \$100 the payment of the debt of the Society, provishould be liquidated; and another gentleman; ed a similar sum.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIET

This Society held its 43d Anniversary in St. church, on Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. W. President, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. H phrey. Abstract of the Report, by Rev. Clark, Secretary. On motion of Rev. Dr. 8 the report was accepted, and ordered to ed under the direction of the Executive Comm Rev. Mr. Wood, of Springfield, intr

esolution to the effect that the Divine in tion in behalf of this land calls fo behalf of Home Missions; which he supporte an able and interesting address, in which he with great clearness, the hand of God in dir the discovery of this land, in preparing our f fathers for the great work of founding tions of this country; in cutting off the a postilence; in stirring up the Puritans just at the right period of time; in dire ern instead of a Southern clime, wh ting effects of the climate: in preserving on to stand alone, and then severing it; in the love of country to the overruling of icalousies and discordant feelings in the f the federal constitution; and the more checking the spirit of worldliness, which t ed to swallow up all the piety in the lar there was, he said, something ennobling

Mr. Powers, took in substance, that New-Engl peculiarly blessed in her own religious can neither withhold nor slacken her effor ore for the destitute portions of our la He alluded, in a feeling manner, to the

which had taken place since he was last to attend these anniversaries, when Evan Wisner, and Cornelius, and Green sat t platform, and of the great plans of usefaines those and kindred spirits of that day pra There was one great principle, with which

was very deeply impresse not serve me shall perish." Who dug the travels through those wildernesses, which nations and cities and towns, which once wer which now speak from their graves, "We we not serve God, and we perished

He proceeded to express his confidence ministry of the word, as the great means appointment for the renovation of the be while remaining here, with the fact that I England must never draw back from the are watchers, said he, of an altar, whose light never go out.

New-York is the child of New-England; Ohio; so is Illinois; and so are a number states. New-England is the old u lives in the old mansion, and her chil-The single State of Massachusetts has & last year, \$22,000 to the cause of Home Mes to abolish Slavery, will ere long be successful.

It has also caused many valuable Essays and vol.

It has also caused many valuable Essays and vol.

Mr. Blagden said, he should be glad to take his

The Country in the country in the interior, had reportence, is a cuty of solemn and paramount importance.

In the Country in the country in the interior, had reportence in the Country in the interior in the Country in the Coun

New-England. He nee onvince him that New-He spoke, also, of the istrated it by relating full effect and power of to transfer to paper. State of New-York, he ace and Lake Chample bawk and the Hudson, iles long, and 100 miles tion that there was such Mississippi. This wild us, little inferio of New Hampshire. On the clouds gather, and po catter their snows, so and of God has hollow akes, in the bosom of purpose; and here arise various directions to the ast summer, in compar entered that wilderness, e, where is a beautifu length, and several miles little islands. Here w lived alone. They had a wilderness, so that, when store, to buy any nec following this footpat , if a man wants bread to take his grain on stance and get groun the same way. These ng and fishing, but child leath had entered even t irl of 17, who had ju minister the consolation religious services at her night. The sun was an known that we were t young ladies jumped int four or five miles, to tell morning was still. Ther prey. It was the first Sa ing. The coons scream ing, for no one knew ho young child, the meeting the lake. We found

MAY 27,

there, and I was to preach hoats was rowed by the the two sisters. One old forty miles further up; tune-a half hunter's and meeting was that? The and live among them, the enough to eat, and stop h sabbath. When we sept little way from them, raised the tune, and bega "People of the Was I weak because I we which have strayed from

of the family, whom we Rev. Dr. Robbins in lluded to the remarks of claring those events in the destinies of this country driking fact, that, during here was found to be a sea gress made arrangements for Mr. Atkins, of Philadelphi Congress, published the ever printed in this count has ever taken place, in b neture of our history, th Rev. Dr. PATTON moved

this world speedily conv

cite us to greatly increa

cultivation of our home Dr. Patton took a surve lent Societies, all of w world was their field of Missionary Society also and wherever it sends its them to marshall the ho their full proportion in the Christ. But we must tak piety is ardent and devote think of converting the he the extent and intensity propagation of the gospel, tion; and then stated som history of Home Missions trate it. Thirty years ag ties of the state of Newthe West. Before the or trived less than \$1,000 1826, more than \$100,000 Home Missions in these than half this sum has bee bounds of these counties, the general cause. In raised \$14,000 for the Am \$2,000 than was received Maryland, Delaware, Vir arolina, Georgia, Alab see, Louisiana, Arkansas, of Columbia! 17 cou 15 states and territories Home Missionary took up ties. Nearly every one of tome period of its exist There is no place where for foreign missions, as w bome field. About six ye organized in the north ounty, which bordered members, only three of who bionary of the American He commenced laboring with time. But, soon this did not the aid of \$100 from the So exertions they sustained a sand the second year, comm ing house. At the end of t o support their minister w Jear, the Lord poured out l edded to the church. Last

\$1,500 to benevolent obj

to the American Board.

have had two Revivals, w

their numbers, thus illustra

that watereth, shall be water

Mr. Coan, from Western N

thurch in the Sandwich Is

over 6,000 members, nearly

gate of all the Presbyte

thurches in those counties

him that New-England must hold on.

ong, and 100 miles wide. I had no concep-

ppi. This wilderness is filled with lofty

uds gather, and pour down their rains, and

eir snows, so that large reservoirs are

hold the superabundant waters. The

stions to the sea. In the course of the

ner, in company with a learned friend, I

that wilderness, and penetrated to the cen-

ure is a beautiful lake of 20 or 30 miles in

and several miles wide, interspersed with lands. Here we found seven families, that

one. They had a little footpath through the

e, to buy any necessaries, they could do so lowing this footpath only forty-three miles;

man wants bread for his family, he has on-

his grain on his back, and go the same

and get ground, and then bring it back

red even there, and taken a beautiful

same way. These people were keen at hunt-d fishing, but children at every thing else. But

17, who had just died with no one to ad-

the consolations of religion, or to perform services at her funeral. It was Saturday

The sun was an hour high. When it was

that we were ministers of the gospel, two

ladies jumped into a little boat, and rowed

five miles, to tell the neighbors. The next

ng was still. There was no hunting or fish

The coons screamed unmolested after their

It was the first Sabbath that was ever kept

d I was to preach. We met in a little but

one knew how to raise a tune. In the

to accommodate a mother, who had a

is rowed by the father, and the other by sisters. One old hunter came down from

s further up; and he was able to raise a

half hunter's and half psalm tune. What a

was that? There were only 33 souls;

Thirty years ago, the 17 western coun-

, the meeting was appointed seven miles

All were there. We could not

so that, when they wanted to step into

of God has hollowed out a number of beautiful the bosom of these mountains, for this and here arise the rivers which flow is

w Hampshire. On the tops of these mountains

there was such a wilderness this side the

little inferior to the White Mountains

rning this cause, at this meet. er had before. It was the carry. idea of the gospel-mercy, as a nle. This Society calls upon us degraded and the guilty, which

having never attended a meet ty before, was not prepared to ex-mane and religious feelings as this ed forth. He spoke of the influy as compared by our Savio ed its effects in meliorating the ind; and especially in mitigating of justice. The Christian ave. th the power of self-defence. , but prescribes no specific form astical government. But, whe nt system. But, the selfish of its execution; and it is in this respect, it is showing its effiged the heart of the mass He proceeded to draw a

nd new systems of pris. ch this fact is most forcibly claim and recover the lost. the old system, a scene of de nd a school of crime, is broken at-room-the Bible-the Sab aplain-these have wrought social principle, which work out all manner of evil, ment of the prisons. The he said were being dried up, ed in the foremost rank, the roment-subjecting of the rity-idleness-attendance on ice of the gospel is working up these and other sources o

he facts stated in the re t of the insane in poor houg such as ought to cause the ntle every cheek. And, oke of the great blessings with aned the efforts of this Society, irit, in answer to prayer, for souls in our prison

request that the Sec ey, and pledged \$100 toward of the Society, provided i d another gentleman pledg

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

s 43d Anniversary in Pari evening, Rev. Dr. Woods, Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hun e Report, by Rev. J. S. notion of Rev. Dr. Storrs, d, and ordered to be publishof the Executive Committee of Springfield, introduced a t that the Divine interposi nd calls for more effort ns; which he supported with ng address, in which he traced he hand of God in directing and, in preparing our Purita in cutting off the natives by og up the Puritans with perem out of the father-land esigned course, to a Northclime, where their en been defeated by the enervaie; in preserving our con country, till we were able n severing it; in directing the overruling of sectional nt feelings in the formation on; and the more recen ridliness, which threatenthe piety in the land. In se of God towards this land, something ennobling. All ed was so ordered to create a idings of Redemption to the ry is to be the instrument in renovation of the world, must first be fashioned for its the object of this Society to ent. He believed also, that e power was the spirit of the ry is to be permanent, it is ses of God, in the conversion entry is like the locomotis the right track, it will be an ood to the world, but if thrown be an engine of destruction. offered a resolution w-England having ever been

portions of our land. eling manner, to the changes e since he was last permitted versaries, when Evarts and us, and Green sat upon the reat plans of usefulness which its of that day prayed into great and holy men to do what

in her own religious privileges,

nor slacken her efforts to do

at principle, with which he ssed-" the nation that will oms of the East? Who hurl--chiseled cities? And, who own country, without feelings ls over those mounds, and wildernesses, which cover owns, which once were, and m their graves, " We would

we perished. apress his confidence in the as the great means of God's novation of the world; and be called to labor out of New ng impressed, as he never can ere, with the fact that Newdraw back from this work in an eloquent apostrophe to h thrilled every heart. We of an altar, whose lights must

child of New-England; so is and so are a number of other is the old mother, and the on, and her children and ome back to her for breed. Massachusetts has given the he cause of Home Missions; he whole that is given to the mary Society, comes from

England. He needed no other argument to of the organization of the Home Missionary Socie- | comforts and luxuries of life. There ought not onty. Dr. P. also stated some similar facts in regard to Illinois; after which, he said he had come to He spoke, also, of the sweetness of the duty, and ted it by relating a thrilling incident, the test and power of which it is impossible for tender the thanks of the parent Society for standing by them so nobly; and he taking the president's ansfer to paper. In the northern part of the hand, he said he would ask him to stand by them New-York, he said, between the St. Lawstill, in the contemplated enlargement of their opand Lake Champlain, and between the Moerations the present year. and the Hudson, there is a wilderness 150

This meeting was crowded, and of deep interst, throughout

WEDNESDAY MORNING PRAYER MEETING. The meeting was held in the body of the house, which was full. It was stated that there had been revival in Melville, of a deeply interesting character, during which there were about 60 hopeful conversions. In Londonderry, also, it was stated that there had been a revival, still, deep, and silent, embracing all classes, from 10 to 75,-number who have expressed hope, 80 or 90—50 propounded for admission to the church. Rev. Mr. Davis gave ome particulars respecting the revival in Westfield. Among the converts was a lawyer about 70 years of age, who said that twenty-five years ago, he did not believe in the reality of vital religion n, and determined to put the matter to the test. He selected one of the fairest professors in the church against whom he had a demand which was nearly outlaw ed; and he determined to let it run out, and ther present it to him, and if there was any reality in his religion, he thought he would pay it, and if not, that he would refuse. Accordingly, after it was outlawed, he presented it, and told the man that he legal obligation to pay it; but the man replied that it ought to have been paid long before, and in the course of a week liquidated the demand. This, the lawyer said, had saved his soul. While this shows how important it is for Christians to be watchful to live honestly in the sight of all men, we must be allowed to say that it would much as that. Another man, who had been residing in Westfield, a number of years, never entering the house of God, and living a loose life, had been brought to repentance, concerning whom it appeared that he had formerly been an active member of a church in the state of New-York, having been in the habit of walking five miles to attend a Sabbath school; but in consequence of indulging in the use of ardent spirits, jealousy, and eagerness for riches, he had lost his religious feelings, and finally left his family. For six years, he had been in the most wretched state of mind, supposing himself to have been given over to hardness of heart. But the story of the prodigal son had led him back to his Heavenly Father .- A warning to backsliders, and day. monument to the grace of God.

day moment of the day and state of the day and state of the day and count to home and said if I would come the smong them, they would give me fish gate out, and stop hunting and fishing on the lath. When we separated, as we got out a easy from them, there was a pause—they de the time, and began to sing the hymn, "People of the living God," &c. st leads to the street them had began to sing the hymn, "People of the living God," &c. st leads to the street them had of God in directing the late of the country, called attention to another indicate the hand of God in directing the search of this country, called attention to another canded the first edition of the Bible. To state and policy that the said was their field of operation. The Home means that this most critical one in 1781, so that, at this most critical one for the line. This danc in 1781, so that, at this most critical one for the line of the first should excert lates place, in behalf of the Bible. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical one for the line. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical one for the line. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical one for the line. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical one for the line. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical ones of the first bend to the country cannot describe the first edition of the Bible. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical ones for the first bend to the first edition of the Bible. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical ones for the first bend to the country in its organized capacity, that as a form of the first bend to the country of the first edition of the Bible. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical ones for the first bend to the first edition of the Bible. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical ones for the first bend to the first edition of the Bible. This dance in 1781, so that, at this most critical ones for the first bend to the first edition of the Bible. This dance in 1781, so th

was their field of operation. The Home many Society also has the world before it; between it sends its missionaries, it charges to marshall the host, and see that they bear it marshall the host, and see that they bear it is ablent and devoted at home, it is in vain to deconverting the heathen. You cannot force in missions, or any other good work beyond attent and intensity of piety at home. He stated and intensity of piety at home. We colliar circumstances, God often visited them by his stated to begin at Jerusalem, and in the Reformation of the gospel, when the disciples were tested to begin at Jerusalem, and in the Reformation of Home Missions in this country, to illustrate the search of the world and the many attention of the gospel, when the disciples were tested to begin at Jerusalem, and in the Reformation of Home Missions in this country, to illustrate the search of the many of Home Missions in this country, to illustrate the search of the peculiarities of their circumstances and employments, which he is bound to his bound to his home, his family, and to religion, in the midst of home, his family, and to religion, in the midst of home, his family, and to religion, in the midst of his exposed and dangerous life; and related some and devoted at home, it is in vain to deconverting the heathen. You cannot force in missions, or any other good work beyond attent and intensity of piety at home. He stated to begin at Jerusalem, and in the Reformation of the gospel, when the disciples were tested to begin at Jerusalem, and in the Reformation of the gospel, when the disciples were tested to begin at Jerusalem, and in the Reformation of the gospel, when the disciples were the tested to begin at Jerusalem, and in the Reformation of the gospel, when the disciples were the tested to be amount received from this source their peculiar of the gospel, when the disciples were the tested to be gone than the test are element of donations and legacies received that donations and legacies received that donations are legacies a y Society also has the world before it; of the peculiarities of their circumstances and emdoned character, and returned a Christian. He had the state of New-York, were regarded as continued his evil habits, till on his homeward voy-Vest. Before the organization of the Home age, his attention was arrested. Others were awaonary Society, in 1826, the Foreign Board re- kened by the wickedness of others, or by their own they receive from \$14,000 to \$16,000. Since lost his hold, and came near being lost. On hearthe most in the countries. A list in more and the countries, and the rost lang game to overlance and the countries, and the rost lang game to overlance and the countries, and the rost lang game to overlance and the countries, and the rost lang game to overlance and the rost language to game to overlance and the rost of the rost the rost language to game to overlance and the rost of the rost of the rost the rost language to game to overlance and the rost of the rost the rost language to game to overlance and the rost of the rost the rost language to game to overlance and the rost of the rost the rost language to game the rost of the rost of the rost theory of the rost of the rost of the rost of the rost the rost of Missions in these counties. A little more he was so shocked, that he crouched down in a of this sum has been expended within the private place and prayed, "O Lord, make me richof these counties, and the rest has gone to give me money so that I may stay at home, and not 814,000 for the American Board—more by my soul!" He was converted, and now stays at home, and devotes himself to doing good. Anothhaa, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennes-buisiana, Arkansas, Florida, and the District or sink his brig, or be damned. He had not been dumbia! 17 counties of New-York, against long out, before his brig sprung a leak, and went Nearly every one of these churches was, in caring what became of him. But going down to field. About six years ago, a church was be damned. The Almighty was too good to damn

Cash, for which the Sandwich Islands, which contains the Sandwich Islands, which the Society at New-York was endeavoring to obtain for this object.

That Society have been able to pay only \$15, doing for the sailor. All classes, as well as merchants, were under obligation to the sailor, for the sailor. All communications confident that they had hoped to do, and of this sum this Society has been able to pay only steam packet Plate had touched there from Africations, were under obligation to the sailor, for the sailor. The Society has been able to pay only steam packet Plate had touched there from Africations that they sail of the sailor. All communications confident that the sailor of this sum this Society has been able to pay only steam packet Plate had touched there from Africations that the sailor of the sailor. All communications confident that the sailor of the sailor of the sailor of the sailor. That Society have been able to pay only steam packet Plate had touched there from Africations that the Subscriber wing to see a sailor. The sailor of the

ly to be sailor's homes established for the benefit of the sailor, but chapels in every port in the United States. He alluded, also, to the co-operation of the English in this cause; and he hoped it would be England and America not against, but for the world. After some other remarks, he in

Rev. Mr. May, of England; who after some

complimentary and congratulatory remarks, made some statements as to what is doing for this cause in England; and proceeded to advocate the cause of the seamen on the score of commercial benefit on the ground of patriotism; and in conclusion, he alluded to the Revivals of this country, and espe cially to the daily assembly for prayer; and in con nection with the interesting relations of England and the United States to each other and to the world, he said. Who would in this day dare to cast the firebrand of war, to disturb the peaceful rela tions and generous feelings of the two nations, and destroy all that they are doing for the moral renovation of the world? Whoever be the man, let his light go out in darkness-let his heat forever be extinguished, and become colder than the ice of the arctic regions. And, finally, as he was a Con nish man he would give us the motto of his coun try, which had often proved efficacious in its influ ence upon the people-it was, "one AND ALL.' Act in the spirit of this motto, and all your want will be supplied, and all your difficulties will vanish.

Rev. Mr. Rogers followed, urging the claims of he sailor's home, which he said was no longer to be regarded as an experiment. The present home is insufficient. It will furnish the means for the ew, to the value of about \$10,000, and the merchants of Boston will do liberally; but still, it would be necessary to call upon the friends of the cause in the country. He concluded by saying that he rejoiced to reciprocate the kind feelings extake very little religion to lead a man to do as pressed by the brother from the other side of the vaters. I rejoice, said he, to hear those words of peace and truth from our own mother England. We feel the influence of their minds in our own-of their liberty, in our liberty-of their Bible, their God, and their Saviour. We have one covenant one cross, one table, one home in heaven. Can we think of war, or any other strife than to see who shall exercise the most self-denial for the ben efit of the world and the kingdom of our Saviou He alluded, in a happy manner, to the conduct of Nelson, in hoisting his standard with the inscrip tion, " England expects every man to do his duty so, said he, God expects every man to do his duty,

in this particular cause that is brought before us to AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

\$4,000. To have done more would have involved tories at Bollam, and some on other parts of the us in debt.

\$4,000. To have done more would have involved us in debt.

This result is to be deeply regretted, especially in view of the great facilities for using the Christian press in disseminating divine truth among pagn, Mohametan and papal nations.

Every advance which our Missionaries make on the empire of paganism, widens the avenues of access to the heathen mind, or opens new ones, and augments the power of the press to reach and move that mind. In no former period has the demand on this Society been so urgent for means to work the 80 presses at their command and make them speak with their thousand tongues, to millions of benighted men, from the pages of 1600 different publications, the knowledge of the true God and only Redeemer of lost men.

Receipts from May 16th, 1841, to May 16, 1842.

Receipts from May 16th, 1841, to May 16, 1842. The total receipts for the year are, \$30 354 03 The total receipts for the year are, \$30,354,05. Of this sum, \$17,021,03 was in donations, as fol-

8,324,41

13,067,92

644.33

rows:—
From twelve Life Directors,

Ninety-six Life Members,

Individuals and Congregations,

Legacies.

" Sale of Publications,

Legacies, Auxiliaries, Commission on sale of Bibles,

Rent, Dividends on Bank Stock,

[We are obliged to stop in the midst of the Anniversaries is possible. Next week we hope to complete our of the occurrences of this most interesting week.]

Young Men's MEETING .- Another united prayer and conference meeting of the young men of the different churches of Boston, was held at the Bowdoin street vestry, Wednesday evening, May 18th. A young brother of Park street church presided, and after opening with prayer, read a very appropriate passage of Scripture, following it up with some pertinent remarks. Speakers to the number of twenty or upwards followed, from Bath, Me., Weymouth and our own various churches, and prayers were intermingled, together with the voice of psalms, and the crowded room indeed seemed as the dwelling place of the Most High Young converts told what the Lord had done for their souls, and professing Christians exhorted to manly piety and holiness of life. All seemed happy, and we doubt not that a good and lasting influ ence will go forth from these gatherings. The God of Zion be with the young men.

A NEW EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN BOSTON. A New Evangelical Congregational Church is to be organized in this city, on Wednesday the first day of June, and Rev. Edward N. Kirk to be installed its Pastor at the same time. The Council will meet in Park street vestry at 9 o'clock A. M and the installation service is expected to take place at 3 1-2 o'clock in the P. M.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. WILLIAM BUSHNELL. INSTALLATION.—The Rev. WILLIAM BUSHNELL, recently of Beverly, was installed on the 24th inst. Pastor of the First Church in Newton. Introductory prayer, by Rev. Mr. Whitney of Waitham; Sermon, by Rev. W. A. Stearns of Cambridgeport; Installing Prayer by Rev. J. Homer, D. D., the former Pastor; Charge by Rev. J. R. Adams, of Brighton; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of West Newton; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Prof. Sears, D. D., of the Theological Seminary.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Acada.—Fifteen Days Later from Europe.—The Royal Mail steamship Acadia arrived Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock. She left Liverpool on her regular sailing day, the 4th inst., and brings London and Liverpool papers to that date, being 15 days later than by former arrivals. She brings later news from India and China, but not important. The war is not over in either of those countries. Disturbances among workmen in various manufacturing districts in England had occurred—occasioned by an avowal of the manufacturers that their wages would be reduced, in consequence of the depressed state of trade.

The money market was dull, and rate of interest low, it being hard to obtain 2 per cent. for large sums. The cotton market was about the same as at last advices.

stins. The state of the American reader.

The doings of Parliament furnish little or no interesting information for the American reader.

nteresting information for the American reader.

FRANCE.—M. Humann, Minister of Finance, died

France.—M. Humann, Minister of Finance, died found dead in his library. The papers also amounce the death of Marshal Clausel, Count Davoust, and Marshal Moncey. There appears to be no news of importance from the kingdom.

INDIA.—Lord Ellenborough landed at Calcutta on the 28th of Feb. and was immediately proclaimed Governor General of India. It is not stated when Lord Auckland intended to sail for England. Aftairs seemed to have remained stationary at Affighanistan. The British continue to hold their ground at Chuznee, and Keelat-i-Ghilzee.

A strong Alighan force was collecting near Candalar, where General Nott was at the head of 10,000 British troops in readiness to regulse them.

amount of donations and legacies received that year. The amount received from the sale of publications is equal to the amount received from this source the previous year.

We commenced the year with a debt of \$1,566—We close the year entirely free from debt.

Circulation of Single Tracts.

The demand for single Tracts at the Depository has increased during the year. More have been purchased by individuals for their own use and for distribution.

Since the recent revival of religion in this city and vicinity commenced, the amount usually sold during the same period.

The amount of gratuitous distribution is \$2,423, 76 and exceeds the amount of last year.

kened by the wickedness of others, or by their own wickedness. A Danish sailor while aloft in a storm, to this \$1,000 from all these counties. A Danish sailor while aloft in a storm, to this hold, and came near being lost. On hearing the same series for than \$100,000 have been raised for issions in these counties. A little more this sum has been expended within the fitness counties, and the rest has gone to the sum of the captain, while speaking of it, he was so shocked, that he crouched down in a private place and prayed, "O Lord, make me richest this sum has been expended within the fitness counties, and the rest has gone to the sum of ratuitous distribution is \$2,423, said, by those who understand the causes, to use mainly owing to the system of "extremination," to form all these counties and came near being lost. On hearing the same pursued there for many years—to quarrels between parties about ing more extensively the confidence, and enlisting private place and prayed, "O Lord, make me richest sympathies and patronage of good men in all parts of our country. It promises to become a wide and deep channel, through which the thoughts of and deep channel, through which the thoughts of any deep channel, through which the thoughts of the system of "extremination," the same of a stream of the expectate powers to the sum of a specific part of the system of the system of the system of sum or "folume Circulation."

This important department of gratuitous distribution is \$2,423,—the mainly owing to the system of "extremination," the sum of the expectation. The important department of gratuitous distribution is \$2,423,—the mainly owing to the system of "extremination," the sum of the causes, to the country of the mainly owing to the system of "extremination," the sum of the causes,

CORST, and captured a slave vessel.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The correspondent of the Atlas, under date of Hallowell, May 19, says:—"The Legislature of Maine met yesterday. The members manifested a good spirit. A committee of nine on the part of the Senate, and thirteen on the part of the House, were appointed to take into consideration the Governor's Message. The Committee voted unanimously to choose Commissioners; and by a vote of nineteen to three, adopted a resolve offered by Col. John Otis, of the Senate, to give them full powers. The doings of the Committee will be ratified by the Legislature. Four Commissioners are to be designated—two from each of the political parties. Every thing is as it should be."

RHODE ISLAND.—A large meeting of citizens took place in Providence, on Saturday morning, when it was resolved, that the meeting had the fullest confidence in the city and State Authorities, and would in any emergency stand by them. This meeting was induced, it is said, by certain movements in New York and Boston, tending, it was thought, seriously to the disturbance of the community's peace and quiet. ity's peace and quiet.

may a peace and quiet.

Since the tumult has been quelled in Rhode Island, and order and quiet are once more restored the tone of the Government and its organs fully justifies the belief that measures will at once be taken to give the people a written Constitution, an extension of suffrage, and an equalization of the representation.

AFFLICTING ACCIDENT .- Arnold W. Angel APFLICTISG ACCIDENT.—Arnold W. Angell, aged about 22 years, son of Mr. Welcome Angell of Providence, was killed in Norton, Sunday, in the following dreadful manner. He had just returned from meeting in a covered wagon, and was in the act of taking the bridle from the horse's head when he started. Young Angell was thrown down, and became entangled between the step and wheel, and in this situation was dragged about three quarter of a mile. When taken up he was dead and hor ribly mutiated.

ATROCIOUS .- The African Church in Broad st New Haven, was wantonly set fire to and destroy-ed on Monday evening last. While a few persons were engaged in prayer, and were about closing ed on Monday evening last. While a tew persons were engaged in prayer, and were about closing the exercises of the evening the vestibule or entrance was filled with shavings charged with turpentine, which burnt so foriously that the inmates had to escape by the windows.

THE NESTORIAN Bishor.—The portrait of the Nestorian Bishop, by C. Hubbard, which has lately been attracting much stention at the Artists' Gallery in this city, is now in the hands of the engaver. The public may therefore soon expect to see copies from steel of the likeness of that celebrated prelate.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT .- We learn that M. vage, the contractor, thinks he shall be able nplete the work on the Monument, in nine weeks—say about 1st of August. Eight co en weekss, over 20 feet, have been laid since 1st

NOTICES.

The CRESHER CANTERSNE, OF CRURCHES WIll hold in universal at Solivan, on the lift of June next, at 9 delical A. M., to be opened with a Sermon and the Communion And in connection with it in the P. M. at 1.2 past one of clock the C. C. Sabbath School Union; at 1.2 past 3 of clock the Ed scatter Society; on June the lift at 9 A. M. the C. C. Bibb Society; at a 1.4 before 11 the Home Missionary Society; and 1.1 2 past one P. M. the Foreign Missionary Society. May, 1842. Z. S. Baston, Clerk of Conference.

May, 1842.

NORFOLK ACTILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The annu-

The Workstern North Converses of Churches, will old its annual meeting at Hubbardston, in Rev. Mr. Bid-cell's church, on Tuesday, June 14th, at 20-clock P. M. South Royalston, June 1, 1812.

The Evangetical Consociation or Rhode Island woold their annual meeting in Bristol, on the 14th of June next 2 o'clock P. M. Delegates will please to call at the hour fley. Thomas Showed.

type. The remainder is necessarily occupied to eith the accounts of the Anniversaries. We will est week to find room for "S, G's' reply. Much original matter is deferred for want of room.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. William Ryder, to Miss Eliza Ann Uart—
In Rosbury, Mr. Sanuel A. Danforli, to Miss Cordella R.
In Rosbury, Mr. Sanuel S.

tig.

kt James Plain, Mr. Samuel S. Cudworth, of this city, to

s Almura James, of J. P.

n Weymouth, Mr. Samuel J. Wall, of Boston, to Miss Sa-In Brighton, Mr. Francis A. Hall of this city, to Miss Mary In Miss, or B. In Milton, on the 1995

Ann Dowse, of R.
In Milton, on the 19th inst, by Rev. Mr. Cozzens, Mr. John
K. Samson, of Reston, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, of Milton,
In Stoughton, on the 15th inst, by Rev. Henry Eddy, Mr.
Win, H. Beats, to Miss Lary P. Packard, both of S.

In this city, on Saturday last, Mr. George W. R. Berry, aged 29 years 5 mes.—May 21st, Emeline Maria, youngest daugh-ter of Mr. Losumi Dean, 6 years 8 mos.—Mr. Hugh Hogan, 74 —Mr. Peter Hanson, formerly of Newton—James H. Metcaif, formerly of Franklin, Ms. In Charlestown, on the 21st inst, of consumption, Miss Clarkes weshiry, 25 years, daughter of Dect. Henj Senbury, In Andover, May 22, Mrs. Hannah Maria, wife of W. H. Wells, 27.

ells, 27. In Littleton, Sarah, eldest daughter of Daniel Bolles, Esq., a member of the Townsend Female Seminary.

7, a member of the Townsend Female Seminary, in Cherryfield, Me, after a sickness of 15 years, Mrs. Re-seca, wife of Capt. Joseph Cook, 39. In Cheshire, Ethan A. Rix, Esq. in the 69th year of his age. In Himsdale, Miss Mary Ann Hinsdale, daughter of Dea.

n. timedale, 24. n Hanson, on the 8th inst. Clara Frances, aged 24 days, on-third of Rev. S. L. Rerkwood.

When spirits from their cumbering clay Ascend to heaven's bright shore, Our hoping hearts with trumph say, 'Not lost, but gone before,' The wheel thes broken at the fount, The pitcher at the spring— But moved doth the spirit mount.

But upward doth the spirit mount, And notes of glory sing.

Then calmly may our spirits bow Beneath affliction's rod; Who, who would murmur that his friend Is safe in joy and God.

In Berlin, on the Sth inst. Mr. William F. Wallis, aged 24 years. He was a graduate of the last class at Dartmuth College. During his sickness he enjoyed much divine support, and manifested that caim resignation to the divine support, and manifested that caim resignation to the divine will which gives his affleted friends occasion to feel that their loss in its eternial guin.—Comm.

In Durchester, May 7th, Mrs. Mays B, wife of Mr. William Walk field, Jr. and daugher of Mr. Peier Flint, of Readman Walk field, Jr. and daugher of Mr. Peier Flint, of Readman Walk field, Jr. and daugher of Mr. Peier Flint, of Readman Walk field, Jr. and daugher of Mr. Peier Flint, of Readman Walk field, Jr. and daugher of Mr. Peier Flint, of Readman Walk field, Jr. and daugher of Mr. Peier Flint, of Readman Walk field field field field from the Grad factor of the deciding to that land where sin and sorrow can never enter. In Fairhayer, Wu. A. Sterre non-Grad According to the field of the deciding the field of the Mr. Sterre from Grad According to the field of the

BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, MAY 23, 1842.

At marks Ber Lattle, 12 mars Working, MAY 23, 1842.

At marks Ber Cattle, 12 mars Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, v.2 Ber Cattle, 12 mars Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, v.2 Ber Cattle, 12 mars Working Oxen, 26 Cows.

Ber Cattle, 12 mars Cattle, 12 mars Working Oxen, 26 Cows.

Ber Cattle, 12 mars Cattle, 12 mars Cattle, 13 mars

BOSTON MARKET-MAY 10.
COTTON—Since the arrival of the Aradia, there has been Since the arrrival of the Acadia, tr demand. About 500 bales have so

rather more demand. About 500 bales have sold—prices remain the surpolles light and in active demand. Sales of Genesec, common brand, 6 62, and fancy 6 75; 2 a 300 bbls. Howard street, mixed brands, 6 37, all cash. Howard street, mixed brands, 677, all cash. GRAIN—Corn is very dult and prices lower. A cargo of white and yellow mixed sold at 58c, which is the highest price in the control of the

NEW-IPSWICH ACADEMY.

NEW-IPSWICH ACADEM:

THE Sumer Term of the New-Ipswich Academy will commence on Wednesday the first day of June 1981.

The Trustees are happy to say that they have full confidence in Mr. J. H. Colby, the Principal of the Academy, as a gentlema well qualified to discharge the duties of this important station. Board can be obtained at reasonable prices.

By order of the board, Jones Francis N. Sec'ry, New-Ipswich, May 27, 1842.

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tho have distinguished themselves at the bar, and in
e and national councils, have a knowledged their inease and sharpened their moral discernment.—Rev. E.
i. Andorev.
y rare combination of excellencies is found in his serorder, response, simplicity, purity, concisences, clearterior response.

Haven, or decision, against the Haven, or description, for accuracy of conception, for accuracy of conception, for accuracy of style-indeed, for all those titles of mind and heart, which go to constitute an emithediogram and minister of Urust, br. Emmisons has been theological and minister of Urust, br. Emmisons has been accurately regarded as among the most distinguished of m.—Rev. Mess. Fond, Stepard, Smith, Malley, and Fond.

row, Banger.

The works of so distinguished a divine ought not to be lost to the world. I regard him as one of the most able divines which this country has produced.—Rev. Dr. Tyler, East Windstein. Whatever I am worth as a minister, I owe in no small

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TEMPERANCE HYMN. By Miss Woodbridge. Gracious God! to thee belong Songs of praises ever more; Wilt thou hear our grateful song, While thy goodness we adore. Thou hast kindly deigned to bless Every effort we have made; Crowned our labors with success, And the course of evil stayed.

Fervent praise we give to thee,
Thou, our counsellor and friend;
Wilt thou still our guardian be,
Still thine aid and blessing lend. Ordered by thy sovereign will, Guided by thy mighty hand, May the cause of Temperance still Spread triumphant through our land.

MISCELLANY

THE HOUSE FOR HIDDEN PRAYER. Near the margin of one of those beautiful bays which indent the picturesque shores of the South Sea Islands, stood the lowly hut of the native chieftain. Tall in stature, noble and prepossessing in appearance, respectable in rank, and allied by marriage, to the reigning family, Pohueta exerted no ordinary influence over his own tenantry and the inhabitants of the island in which haves a chief. The spectageted for his checkhe was a chief. The spot selected for his abode was one of great natural beauty, and unusual convenience. A winding stream, originating in a fountain on the side of a neighboring hill, rippled along its pebbly bed near the end of his dwelling, and a few yards in front of the rising ground on which it stood, a fine level beach of sand and shells, and fragments of coral, bordered the smooth surface of the sea. Rockfish of every diversified color and form were seen sporting among the corallines that adorned, as with gay parterres, the sandy or rocky bottom of the buy, while the feathered tribes sung among the trees on the shore. he was a chief. The spot selected for his abode

habits of industry, and the enjoyments of organized society and domestic life.

A neat and spacious house, white-washed walls, glazed windows, and boarded floors, was erected for their abode, instead of the lowly, leaf-thatched hut in which they had been accustomed to sleep, on the earthen floor. Two stately trees spread their umbrageous branches in front of the dwelling, while the lofty cocoanut, crowned with a graceful plume of verdant leaves, waved over it with every passing breeze. The wilderness around was cleared, and an extensive garden enclosed, in which oranges and lemons, plantains and bananas, sugar-canes, papaws and pine-apples, yams, and other edibles were seen growing with all the luxuriance of inter-tropical vegetation.

A friend one day visiting Pohueta, took a walk in his marken and a few parts of the powers are length of the pinus Ambrose, and hopefully converted to so that those who are well able to pay intimate a walk in his marken and a few parts of the pinus ambrose, and hopefully converted to so that those who are well able to pay intimate a walk in his marken and the provinced was a few parts of the pinus ambrose, and hopefully converted to so that those who are well able to pay intimate a walk in his marken and the provinced was a factor of the public schools last nearly put an end to all expense for private schools. And so it has been in many places in days choiced and parts of the city; the consequence of which was that the whole expense of private schools was that the whole expense of private schools was fully public schools has nearly put an end to all expense for private schools. And so it has been in many places in ford, Conn. the improvement of the public schools has nearly put an end to all expense for private schools. And so it has been in many places in the city; the consequence of which was that the world public schools has nearly put an end to all expense for private schools. And so it has been in many places in ford, Conn. the improvement of the public schools has nearly pu

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like the heath in the desert.

In this state of things there were a few, and but a few, who did not quite lose the savor of a living piety. Among others were four wives and mothers, who, without other stimulus than their own feelings, (for it is doubtful whether they had ever heard of a female prayer-meeting,) agreed together to meet and plead the promises of God, and wrestle with the Angel of the Covenant in behalf of their families. Of their numerous children, some nearly of adult age, not one was then pious. The engagement was faithfully kept. Throug's summer's heat and winter's cold, those faithful mothers might have been seen wending pious. The engagement was
Throug' summer's heat and winter's cold, those
faithful mothers might have been seen wending
faithful mothers might have been seen wending

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

In an obituary notice of Mr. Daniel Murray, dated Washington City, April 30, 1842, the writer gives the following singular circumstance connected with his conversion:—

"When we were alone, he called me to him, and said—"Now I will tell you what I never told you, or any one, when we first met, and you were a little boy, your good mother had taught you a hymn, which you used to repeat aloud every might on getting into bed. That hymn made a remarkable and deep impression on me, which was never effaced. Without your knowing it, I got it by heart from hearing you repeat it, and from that time to this I have never gone to my rest at night, without repeating to myself that hymn, and praying. This had a most salutary effect upon me all my life. When at sea, I never under any circumstances, omitted it; and under the influence produced by it, I remember that when I was once for a short time in command of a small brig we had captured from the French, in the Mediterranean, one of the first orders I gave, was for the regular meeting of all hands for reading and prayer, which was well received and had a good effect."

He then repeated it to me, and I took a pencil and wrote it down. I had forgotten every word of it.

Here a pious mother teaches her child a hymn. It makes no impression upon his heart, and is soon effaced from his memory. But its work is done, and its fruits appear in the heart and life of another."

A MOTHER'S POWER.

A MOTHER'S POWER.

A MOTHER'S POWER.

Augustine was remarked among the most distance was, the sandy or rocky bottom of the bay, while the feathered tribes sung among the trees on the shore.

Pohueta was, however, an idolater, and a savage warrior, and had often led his own tribe, or, associated with other chiefs, had conducted the inhabitants of his native island to the field of battle. Often too, had he joined in the Pagan procession, or the rites of sacrifice in the idol temple. The spot had selected for his dwelling, though rich in the varied charms of nature, was wild and uncultivated; idolatry presented its proprietors no inducement to industry, and when not engaged in war, athletic sports, or fishing, Pohueta passed his days in that luxurious indolence which is so coagenial to the untutored savage, and prevails of extensively among semi-civilized communities of men.

Fifteen years ago idolatry was abolished, and the abbline and humanizing religion taught in the Bible, introduced to this and the neighboring islands. Polineta and Teraimano, his wife, were among those who experienced its sacred influence, and wore raised thereby, not only to a participation of hopes full of immortality, but also to habits of industry, and be end constantly and as to religion he not only had none but showed walls, glazed windows, and boarded floors, was erected for their abode, instead of the lowly, leaf-thatched hut in which they had been accustomed to sleep, on the earthen floor. Two stately trees sureal their unbaraceous branches to the control of the proposed of the control of the proposed of the control of the control of the proposed of the control of the propos Augustine was remarked among the most distinguished of the Father's of the Western Church, and was one of her most pious and eloquent preachers. He was born in Numidia, A. D. 357. Both

were seen growing with all the luxuriance of inter-tropical vegetation.

A friend one day visiting Pohueta, took a walk in his garden, and after straying along the paths, (some of which were covered with sand and shells from the sea beach,) arrived unexpectedly at what appeared to be a little native arbor or summer-house, built with the creet branch-

THE FEMALE PRAYER-MEETING.

[Furnished by a Ctergyman.]

In a westetn village, long before the blessings of a stated ministry were enjoyed, a few professors of religion were accustomed to meet for the worship of God. The time passed on, new members were added by immigration, and some of the earlier ones were gathered to the tomb. The children became men and women; the men and women verged more and more towards the end of life, and still the moral aspect of the place was like the heath in the desert.

In this state of things there were a few, and but a few, who did not quite lose the savor of a living piety. Among others were four wives and mothers, who, without other stimulus than their own feelings, (for it is doubtful whether they had ever heard of a female prayer-meeting,) agreed together to meet and plead the promises of God, and wrestle with the Angel of the Covenant in behalf of their families. Of their numerous children, some nearly of adult age, not one was then the coverage and the promises of first one was then the coverage ment was faithfully kept.

of her boy. The mother's troubles were over!
Throug: summer's heat and winter's cold, those faithful mothers might have been seen wending their way to the place appointed, and there they mingled their tears and prayers before the mercy seat. Afflictions attended all those families; although one was wealthy, and others were poor, they felt themselves to be, as they really were, alike in need of the support of divine grace. O none can know, save those who know by experience, what fervent, sisterly love, grew up between those women!

Years rolled on ere the bread of life was broken to that community by a pastor. Still, amid all discouragements, these females remained faithful. They labored and had patience, and did not faint. And what was the result?

It cannot be told, till the day of the revelation of all things, how far their prayers were instrumental in the organization of a church and the settlement of a minister, and the establishment of all those stated means of blessing which follow in its train; but it may be told, even now, that great good resulted to the families of those praying ones. Of all their numerous children, few remain out of Christ. One after another they came to the Saviour, and found pardon. One of those mothers, rejoices over the hopeful conversion of all her surviving children, ten in number, one of whom has been for years preaching the Gospel to the settle damned. Is not here plain ground for thee? and wilt thou yet run upon the rocks?"

the heathen, another is yet looking forward to the | PREPARING FOR CHRIST .- While we endeavor The heathen, another is yet looking forward to the ministry, while the rest, in other relations, are found among the active advocates of all things that are lovely and of good report. And in the sther families, similar blessings in kind, if not in degree, have also been enjoyed. And all this is traced to the watching of these good women "unto prayer, with all perseverance."

[Home Missionary.

[Home Missionary.

[Home Missionary.

REMARKABLE CONVERSION. they should recover their health in the least degree before they come to him. The vilest sinners are fitly prepared and qualified with this design, which is to show forth the exceeding riches of grace, pardoning our sins, and saving usfreely.—Eph. ii. 5, 7. It is no affront to Christ, or

God is my end, Christ is my way, the Spirit my guide.—Rev. T. Adam.

POLITENESS .- We want a little refinement

\$100. This change, be it noticed, is effected by providing public schools equal or superior in all respects to the private ones that had been supported; so that those who are well able to pay tutton in private schools have the same advantages for their children as before, while persons of more limited means enjoy, for their children, all the school-privileges that the money of the rich could purchase.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of pru-ence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of dence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly be-come poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption. It will almost always pro-duce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others.

Fresh Importation of Paupers.—The English, it is said, are taking measures to send an immense number of paupers and vagabonds from their poor-houses to the United States. Most of them will be shipped for New York; and unless the public authorities interfere in season, it is to be feared that a great many of these broken down, destitute, sickly, and helpless beings, will be thrown upon New England for subsistence.—What national iniquity and outrageous cruelty it is, for Great Britain to tear these aged, unfortunate creatures—her own citizens—from their native soil, transport them like felons over the ocean, and then leave them to the cold charities of strangers, or to die in a foreign land!—Tran.

Connecticer.—John M. Niles was on Walnes.

Connecticut.—John M. Niles was on Wednesday elected a Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Connecticut, in place of Mr. Smith, whose term will expire next March. By a report presented to the House of Representatives it appears that after providing for the current expenses of the State there will be a surplus in the treasury of \$15,000. The Hon. R. M. Sherman has sent in his resignation as Judge, of the Surplus in 2. his resignation as Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. It was accepted.

The Norwich Daily Courier relates a melan-choly case of crime and suicide, committed in the town of Woodstock, by a man advanced in years, named Elias Mason, who to the time of his death had sustained a good character. After his death it was discovered that he had committed forgeries to the amount of \$20,000.

The Tremont Insurance Company, yesterday, declared a semi-annual dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable on demand.

Peter C. Brooks, one of the wealthy capitalists in Boston, pays a tax of \$5,540. This is a larger tax than the city of New Haven pays, with a population of 16,000.

IRON STEAMERS.-In one place, near London they are building fifty iron steam ships

Thirsday the 26th institution will commence of Thursday the 26th inst. Tuttion in the English Bran ches \$3,50. Languages \$4,50 per quarter. JOS. A. DENNY, see reg of the Board of Trustees. Leicester, May 13, 164b. 3w.

ATTLEBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

ATTLEBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

Tills School will be opened on the Sth of June next, under the charge of Mr. Z. Grover.

The charge of Mr. Z. Grover.

Terrios, from \$3 to \$6, for a term of eleven weeks. Board with the Frincipal \$2 per week, including washing, &c.

The reputation of Mr. Grover as a Scholar and Teacher; the location of the School near the Rail Road Depot; the mortality and general healthiness of the place; are sufficient to warrant the friends of the Institution in the belief that those who have sons to educate for business or at for College, will not a twothly of their patronage.

In a present the sufficient of the School of the Trustees, B. SAVERY, Clerk.

Milleborough, May 13, 1842.

Milleborough, May 13, 1842.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

It is summer Term will commence on Thursday the won instant. Territors per quarter, for the Latin, streek, and French Languages, \$4.50 For the higher English branches, \$4.00 For the lower do. \$3.50 Board will be furnished to the young men at the public boarding house, at east, which it is presumed will not vary much from \$4,10 per week. Those who prefer it, can be accommodated with board in private families, at from \$4,15 to \$2.00 per week, including washing and lights. For further particulars reference may be had to Rev. Seth Bliss, the Editor of the Boston Recorder, and Editors of the New England Furtan. WM. BEMENT, Sec'ry. East Hampton, Mass. May 13, 1842.

ATKINSON ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Academy will commence on Wednesday, the eighth day of June next, under the charge of the present Preceptor, Mr. M. Belland, Ja. Mr. Bullard has been faddyfal to his tirust, and his made of traching has met the approbation of the Trustees and Pupils. It is sconfidently believed that those who may place themselves under his care, will be pleased, and satisfed with his instruction. Territors, §4 per term of 12 weeks. Board, §1,25 to §1,50 per week. In beliaff of the Trustees, Atkinson, N. H. May 20. 3w ISAAC B. HOVEY, Sec*ry.

HE Next Term of this Institution will commence June 7th.
TUITION in English \$4. Languages \$4,50 per term. Stu-

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

THE Summer Term of this Institution wall commence on Monday the 20th in it. Institution given in the common and higher English branches, and in the Greek, Latin and French Lagouages.

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OR, the Ciristian Church constituted and charged to convey the gospel to the world, by the Rev. Join Harris, D. D.; author of "Mammon," "Great Teacher," &c. With an introductory essay, by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., of New-York,
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is Striped and Printed Jeans,

is Stond Mix Cassimeres, 3.9.

Super do, do, Plain and Fancy Colors,

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is Superior West of England, German and American
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, due t from the manufacturers.

Super BPk and Blue BPk Blombazines, from the celebrated
manufactory of Lapin & Sons, and Thirron & Maillard,

left Chine Silk Shawls,

le, BPk Watered do, do,

Jacy Blik's and Searfs.

PAPER HANGINGS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BUMSTEAD & SON, NO. 113, Washington Street have received by late arrivals their Spring assertment of reshiness for the street of the street of

600 CHIMNEY BOARD PAPERS, new ones, just re-27 WINDOW CURTAIN PAPER, colored both sides, Carnets.

CLOTH STORE AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

At 44 Washington street, 10 doors north of the Post
Office.

JOHN H. PRAY offices to purchasers, at the lowest prices,
for cash or approved credit, his customary large assort,
ment of German, French, English and American Wolfine Goods
and Sammer Staffs, for Gentlemen's and Boy's wear. Also,—
vestings of all sorts, and Trimmings for Garments, of the best
qualities; and
3.7 Having recently assumed the

qualities; and
\$\frac{2}{2}\to \text{Having recently secured the services of an experience Tailor, he has made arrangements to make to order, at sho notice, in the best manner, and fashionably and satisfacto to those ordering them, Dress Coats, Vests, Pantaloon Cleaks, Frock Coats, Surtoits and Over-Coats of all describions. Also, Jackels, Vests and Pantaloons for Roys, and cut all such Garments, and to make alterations and repairs, prices as how as are charged by any others where the word done equally well.

3m. March 4.

TO CLERGYMEN AND STRANGERS GENER—
CLERGYMEN and Strangers generally visiting the city,
will find a large assortiment of German, English and
American Clothe and Cascineres, at reduced prices, at LONG &
KINBALL'S, ISS Washington street.
Also—A lot of Reminists of Cloths and Cassineres and
Summer Goods—very low. See advertisement in another
part of the paper.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE Clergy and Others visiting the City at the approaching anniversaries, are respectfully informed that I now have to store a very extensive assortment of Hats and Caps, suntent to the senson, which will be sold at a reduction of prices. Grateful for past liberal patronage, your calls are solicited, at 173 Washington street.

3w. May 20.

IMPORTANT.
TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEAC
BATH SCHOOLS.
THE Fourth Edition of the Rev. Joseph
cal Question Rose Con-

Great Sale of Piano Fortes at Auction MESSRS. T. GILBERT & CO. finding the cases necessary to reduce their business to the their customers, cannot be made in the ordinary we present depressed state of trade, have determined their finished Instruments which may are in the contract of the cont

PIANO FORTES.

or retail.

N. B. All those who are particular in selecting ar as cannot fail to suit, will do well to call.

May 20. SIMEON P.

NEW FRENCH MILLINERY.

M ACFARLAND & SILVER would inform and the Public in general, that they have No. 98 Blackstone street, a few doors north of th

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY, AND MUSTORE.

INNEY & ELLIS, would call the attention of part sets of Univerline and Parasols, to call and examine extensive assortment which they offer at their Store, compound largest assortment to be found in the city, manufactors. ustantly on hand, imported by us direct. Umbrellas and Parasals New Covered and R. No. 77 Court St. corner of Braitle St. Boston.

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KITCHEN FIRNISHER, Dealer in Familier Willow Wares, Brooms, Franches, Marter and Manufacturer of Planeshed, Jopannel, Fu. N. B.—Thouge on the California and California and

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CHURCH CLOCKS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Clocke for and at short notice, Orders from a distance without medium and energy,

SUPERIOR RAZORS.

A LOT of the Best Sheffield Razors, warrant tire satisfaction, may be had, singly or b application to Andrew Kirchen, No. 41, Congr. 6w.

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FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPAN that their Capital Stock is THREE THOUSAND BOLLLERS, and invested account and that they continue to make insurance on MARINE RISKS, to an amount not exceeding Thirty one risk. They also insure against FIRE.

in Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, and on rise; but on the latter not a recoding Fifter Thursdal II on any one Factory Building and Contents. Other, No. 44, State street, Reston. WM. M. BYRNES, Socrep. 12w. Sept. 11, 181

NO. 22.--

BOSTON R NEW PUB

EDITORI.

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